United Nations A/HRC/WG.6/30/CMR/1

General Assembly

Distr.: General
5 March 2018
English
Original: French

Human Rights Council
Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review
Thirtieth session
7–18 May 2018

National report submitted in accordance with paragraph 5 of the annex to resolution 16/21 of the Human Rights Council*

Cameroon

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GE.18-03395 (E) 160318 200318

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Introduction and methodology

1. The present report, which is intended for use in the assessment of Cameroon to be undertaken during the third cycle of the universal periodic review, has been prepared under the supervision of the interministerial committee responsible for monitoring the implementation of recommendations and/or decisions of regional and international human rights mechanisms. This committee reports to the Prime Minister, who is the Head of Government. The report has been prepared in accordance with the general guidelines issued by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and is the outcome of consultations among the Parliament, the relevant government departments, independent administrative authorities, civil society organizations and the National Committee on Human Rights and Freedoms. Upon its completion, a validation workshop for all stakeholders was held in Yaoundé on 31 October and 1 November 2017.

I. Implementation of recommendations from previous cycles

2. The amount of progress made in putting into practice the recommendations from previous cycles that have been accepted by Cameroon has varied: the implementation of some recommendations has been completed, while in other cases it has been partially achieved or is pending.[1]

A. Ratification of international instruments (recommendations Nos. 1–28, 67)

3. With regard to the **Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide**, the Code of Military Justice (Act No. 2017/12 of 12 July 2017) provides that persons charged with that crime shall be tried by the military courts (art. 8 (a) and (b)).

4. In respect of the **International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families**, the Technical Council on Labour Migration was established by Decree No. 022/CAB/PM of 22 February 2016 to examine the issues involved in its ratification.[2] [3] This process is currently under way.

5. Consideration of the possible ratification of the **Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Cooperation in respect of Intercountry Adoption** is proceeding.

6. The instruments of ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment are in the process of being deposited.

7. The process involved in ratifying the **UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education** is under way.

8. The **International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance** and the **Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities** have been signed and are in the process of being ratified.

9. The **Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography** was signed on 5 October 2001 but has yet to be ratified. However, Act No. 2010/012 of 21 December 2010 on Cybersecurity and Cybercrime in Cameroon and the Tourism Act (No. 2016/006 of 18 April 2016) (art. 43) reflect its provisions.

10. It should be noted that Cameroon has ratified a number of other international and regional instruments.

11. The international instruments that it has signed are:

- The International Labour Organization (ILO) Tripartite Consultation (International Labour Standards) Convention of 2 June 1976 (No. 144), ratified by Decree No. 2015/578 of 16 December 2015;

- The ILO Occupational Safety and Health Convention of 22 June 1981 (No. 155), ratified by Decree No. 2015/579 of 16 December 2015;
- The Paris Agreement of 12 December 2015, ratified by Decree No. 2016/320 of 12 July 2016.[4]

12. Regional agreements that it has signed include:

- The Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Establishment of the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights of 10 June 1998, ratified by Decree No. 2014/266 of 22 July 2014;
- The African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa of 22 October 2009, acceded to by Decree No. 2014/610 of 31 December 2014;
- The Organization of African Unity (OAU) Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism of 14 July 1999, ratified by Decree No. 2014/605 of 31 December 2014;[5]
- The Protocol to the OAU Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism of 8 July 2004, ratified by Decree No. 2014/606 of 31 December 2014;[6]
- The Charter for African Cultural Renaissance of 24 January 2006, ratified by Decree No. 2014/607 of 31 December 2014;[7]
- The Water Charter of the Lake Chad Basin of 30 April 2012, ratified by Decree No. 2014/608 of 31 December 2014.[8]

B. Promotion of human rights

1. Adoption and implementation of the 2015–2019 National Action Plan for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (recommendation No. 60)

13. The 2015–2019 National Action Plan for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights was adopted on 15 December 2015 and is already operational. The Plan covers four technical programmes dealing with civil and political rights; economic, social and cultural rights; the rights of specific groups; and cooperation, piloting, monitoring and evaluation.

2. Incorporation of international conventions ratified by Cameroon into national law and implementation of action plans and laws (recommendations Nos. 62, 63, 64, 68, 69 and 83)

14. The incorporation of these instruments into national law is under way. The provisions of the conventions listed in the footnote have been incorporated into the Penal Code (Act No. 2016/007 of 12 July 2016).[9] The implementation of action plans and legislation is entrusted to the corresponding government institutions in each case.

3. Public education on human rights (recommendations Nos. 158, 159 and 160)

15. A national human rights education programme is now in place in the country's primary and secondary schools. In addition, the National Committee on Human Rights and Freedoms (CNDHL) has organized a number of activities, including a consensus-building workshop on the mainstreaming of human rights education in 2016. It also organizes human rights events and produces a bilingual radio broadcast designed to raise people's awareness of their rights.

16. In 2016, the Government launched campaigns to inform government agencies, civil society organizations and the general public throughout the country about the National Action Plan for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights.[10] In addition, various government agencies and civil society organizations, as well as the National Committee on Human Rights and Freedoms, organize seminars or workshops on an ongoing basis. They also carry out awareness-raising campaigns, participate in international human rights events

and broadcast weekly public service programmes; some of these broadcasts are conducted in local languages in order to reach a wider audience.

4. Strengthening of the National Committee on Human Rights and Freedoms (recommendations Nos. 61, 70 and 71)

17. In order to heighten the independence and financial autonomy of the National Committee on Human Rights and Freedoms, its staffing table has been consolidated and its budget has been increased every year since 2012.[11, 12] In addition, the Government is reviewing the Commission's organizational structure with a view to helping it to improve the way in which it carries out its work.

18. As part of its fulfilment of its advisory role, the Commission assists with the preparation of State party reports for various regional and international human rights mechanisms in accordance with article 2 of its founding legislation of 2004.

C. Civil and political rights

1. Human rights training of judicial staff (recommendations Nos. 138, 170 and 171)

19. (**recommendation No. 171**) Human rights courses continue to be taught as part of the initial training provided at the National Police College, the Gendarmerie Schools and Training Centres Command, the National School of Prison Administration and the National School of Administration and Judicial Studies (**annex 1**). A training module on human rights has been taught at the Gendarmerie Academy since 2011, and the National Committee on Human Rights and Freedoms trained approximately 30 officers of the Gendarmerie on the observance of human rights in 2016. The instruction provided at the Military Academy continues to include modules on international humanitarian law.

20. Civil servants take part in sessions on human rights as part of their ongoing in-service training. Seminars and workshops have also been held by State and non-State actors, including the National Committee on Human Rights and Freedoms, for civil society organizations.[13] Thanks to an allocation that has been included in the budget of the Ministry of Justice every year since 2014, over 130 judges have already benefited from capacity-building and training in the field of human rights.[14]

21. Awareness-raising activities and educational talks have been organized for police officers and other officials, and a community police force has been established to provide assistance to victims and witnesses of human rights violations.

22. The Bar Association's Governance and Rule of Law Project organized capacity-building activities for 885 lawyers in 2016 and 2017 (**annex 2**).[15, 16]

23. (**recommendation No. 138**) Technical cooperation has been provided for the organization of training modules for the National Anti-Corruption Commission (CONAC), which in turn has provided training for judges, law enforcement officials, the chiefs of anti-corruption units and private-sector actors within the framework of the National Anti-corruption Strategy.[17, 18, 19, 20] In addition, trainee judges often do internships at the International Labour Organization (ILO). In 2017, with support from the Italian Agency for Cooperation and Development, 75 magistrates received human rights training, and the compilation of international, regional and national human rights instruments published by the Ministry of Justice in 2011 has been updated.[21]

2. Combating impunity on the part of law enforcement personnel (recommendation No. 99)

24. Between 2013 and 2017, 84 police officers of various ranks were subject to disciplinary measures ranging from a warning to dismissal (**annex 3**) for human rights violations. In addition, a senior officer of the National Gendarmerie and a dozen non-commissioned officers were sanctioned and summarily discharged.[22]

25. In 2016, proceedings were brought against 175 law enforcement officers, and 14 convictions were handed down by the military courts for offences relating to the violation

of the right to life and/or the right to protection from physical and mental injury. The penalties applied in such cases are recorded each year in the report of the Ministry of Justice on the human rights situation in Cameroon.[23] To further strengthen the nation's legal framework for the prevention of torture and the fight against impunity, traditional authorities can now be charged with torture as well as government officials (Penal Code, art. 277-3)

3. Right to freedom of expression, association and assembly and protection of human rights defenders (recommendations Nos. 111, 112, 113, 114, 115 and 116)

On freedom of expression and communication

26. In order to facilitate the exercise of these freedoms, two new laws have been adopted: Act No. 2015/006 of 20 April 2015, which amends and supplements the Electronic Communications Act (No. 2010/013 of 21 December 2010), and the Audiovisual Act (No. 2015/007 of 20 April 2015). In addition, a special fund for the development of audiovisual materials has been set up. Public support for private communications companies has continued despite budgetary constraints (**annex 4**), with that funding totalling 270,000,000 CFA francs (CFAF) in 2013 and 2014, CFAF 243,000,000 in 2015 and CFAF 250,000,000 in 2016.[24, 25, 26]

27. In order to help to ensure proper media coverage, the Press Card Committee, which provides identification for media professionals, was reactivated in 2015.[27] In 2016, the Committee processed a total of 1,000 press card applications and issued a total of 900 cards. In 2017, there were 1,300 legally registered newspapers, 20 television channels, 177 radio stations, nearly 50 online media outlets and over 500 cable broadcasting companies.

28. The media industry exercises its freedom of expression within the framework provided by the profession's code of ethics.[28] To promote compliance with the code of ethics, capacity-building sessions have been organized for media professionals by public institutions, professional organizations and the National Communications Council (CNC).[29] As part of its regulatory duties, the Council deals with cases of non-compliance with the code and imposes sanctions, some of which have been the subject of appeals in the administrative courts. Between 2013 and 2017, the Commission registered 327 complaints, of which 116 were brought by individuals, 79 by public authorities, 21 by professional associations and 6 by other institutions; 105 cases were initiated on an ex officio basis. These complaints have resulted in the introduction of regulatory measures and the imposition of penalties ranging from warnings to the permanent revocation of press credentials (**annex 5**). Most of these cases have been filed by private parties who believe that their rights have been violated by journalists. This is also true of the cases brought before the courts, although some of the cases have been initiated by public authorities (**annex 6**).

29. The State party cooperates with special-procedure mandate holders by responding to the questionnaires that it receives from them. For example, in March 2017, Cameroon responded to the request made a few months earlier by the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression and the Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association.[30]

30. Freedom of expression may, however, be restricted if this is necessary to maintain law and order, as was the case with the temporary suspension of Internet service in the North-West Region and the South-West Region of the country in 2017.[31]

Freedom of assembly and demonstration (recommendation No. 139)

31. During the second biannual conference of regional governors for 2016, guidance was provided on how to manage demonstrations in order to strike a balance between respect for the freedom to demonstrate and considerations of public order.[32]

32. In 2017, four regional capacity-building seminars on the rule of law and the exercise of public freedoms were organized for the country's prefects. Prefects, sub-prefects and other relevant officials are made aware of issues relating to the freedom of assembly and demonstration during the monthly and quarterly meetings of law enforcement, security and

administrative coordination committees. They then seek to raise awareness of these issues among their constituencies.

Protection for human rights defenders (recommendation No. 112)

33. Discussions concerning the establishment of a formal framework for dialogue between the State and civil society human rights organizations are under way. In addition, inquiries or judicial proceedings are initiated in response to any reports of threats against human rights defenders.[33]

D. Economic, social and cultural rights

34. With a view to fine-tuning the measures that have already been taken, an emergency growth and employment plan was adopted for 2014–2017. A total of CFAF 925,000,000,000 in funding was set aside for the development of key social sectors: CFAF 30,000,000,000 of that sum was allocated to the health sector, CFAF 59,190,302,473 to crop farming and CFAF 19,321,040,775 to stock raising.[34, 35, 36, 37]

1. Right to health (recommendations Nos. 149, 150–157 and 169)

35. In order to promote the right to health, the water supply has been expanded by building and refurbishing water treatment and catchment facilities and extending distribution networks in urban, peri-urban and rural areas (recommendation No. 149). The execution of 26 drinking water supply projects costing a total of CFAF 834,960,000 has raised the rate of access to safe drinking water from 40 per cent to 63 per cent between 2012 and 2016.[38] The number of households served by the public water supply company is estimated to have climbed from 260,000 in 2014 to 421,000 in 2017.[39] In order to accelerate and consolidate the expansion of the coverage of the drinking water distribution system, these works have been incorporated into the three-year growth and employment plan.[40] The difficulty of securing enough funding for the water sector, which relies quite heavily on assistance from donors, coupled with the geological constraints that must be overcome in order to build and maintain water distribution systems, may reduce access to improved water sources (whose use rate was 72.9 per cent in 2014) and improved toilets (whose estimated use rate was 34.9 per cent in 2014) and thus have a negative impact on health.[41]

36. In order to ensure universal access to health care and services, a system for providing universal health-care coverage is being developed.[42] In addition, the sectoral health strategy for 2001–2015 has made it possible to expand health-care facilities and increase the number of health-care personnel, to provide greater access to medicines and to develop a number of innovative tools for financing health-care services.[43, 44] This strategy has also included targeted assistance for mothers, children and adolescents and improved prevention and treatment of diseases such as HIV/AIDS and malaria.

37. In addition to new guidelines on access to basic health-care facilities, the effort to increase the availability of health-care services has focused on primary health care and specialized health care.[45] In 2014, health-care services were provided by 5,167 public and private facilities (**annex 7**).

38. A human resource development plan for the health sector was developed in 2013 which[46] is aimed at eliminating the shortage of qualified personnel (estimated at 27,753) by 2018. Thus, for example, 520 health workers, 2,150 directors of health-care districts, 568 trainers and 51,100 community dispensary workers were trained in 2015.[47] In total, the State earmarked CFAF 235,000,000 for training for health-care personnel in 2015.[48] The percentage of health-care districts with at least 50 per cent of the necessary staff rose from 20.41 per cent in 2015 to 50 per cent in 2016.[49, 50]

39. In order to improve the living conditions of health-care personnel, they are given special allowances and health insurance.[51] In addition, 44 health districts located in 7 of the country's 10 regions now have a performance-based financing mechanism which is expected to result in higher-quality hospital services and an increase in the use of those services.[52]

40. A pilot staff retention project was launched in remote areas of the country in March 2014. The project received a total of CFAF 50,000,000 in funding in 2015, and its funding for 2016 was increased to CFAF 145,000,000.[53, 54] As part of this project, 269 health workers assigned to remote rural areas in the North Region and the South-West Region in 2016 received bonuses.[55]

41. In the area of **maternal and child health (recommendation No. 150)**, a national multisectoral programme to combat maternal, neonatal and child mortality in Cameroon has been developed for the period 2014–2018 which comprises several action plans.[56, 57] The 2014–2020 Multisectoral National Strategic Plan to Combat Maternal, Neonatal and Child Mortality is aimed at reducing the maternal mortality rate from 782 to 500 per 100,000 live births between 2014 and 2020 (a reduction of 6.2 per cent per year).[58, 59] The Strategy is also designed to provide a comprehensive, integrated response to health problems affecting mothers, children and adolescents.

42. In addition, a national blood transfusion programme was established in 2013 to address the shortage of hospital blood supplies as one means of reducing maternal mortality. Comprehensive prenatal check-ups and assisted childbirth are pillars of this strategy, which also includes awareness-raising activities for pregnant women. In all, 625,564 expectant mothers out of a total of 845,048 received prenatal checks in 2015, for a consultation rate of 74 per cent, as compared to a rate of 69.5 per cent in 2014.[60]

43. In order to provide greater access to obstetric care (**recommendation No. 156**), health-care centres are equipped with obstetric kits, and a medical care voucher system has been set up.[61]

44. In addition, 10 midwifery schools have been established since 2012 in order to address the shortage of skilled birth attendants: 179 of the graduates from these schools have been recruited by the State. Between 2012 and 2014, the reproductive health skills of 5,846 staff members were upgraded.[62] Between 2013 and 2016, 27 maternity wards were constructed, and 10 of those units are now fully equipped. The Endoscopic and Human Reproduction Research and Treatment Hospital was inaugurated in May 2016. As a result, the rate of attended births rose from 54.69 per cent in 2013 to 63 per cent in 2015.[63] As of 2014, the contraception use rate stood at 34.4 per cent.[64] Training sessions for family planning service providers and outreach activities for potential beneficiaries have been undertaken in order to broaden access to such services for women and adolescents.[65]

45. With regard to the **reproductive health of adolescents (recommendation No. 150)** in addition to the development of a national strategy for the improvement of adolescent and youth health in 2013, 13 clinics for adolescents were opened in 2016 in the East, Adamaoua, North and Far North regions, and 150 health professionals have taken part in adolescent reproductive health skill-building activities.[66, 67]

46. Efforts to expand **children's access to health care (recommendation No. 157)** have included hand-washing, deworming and immunization campaigns as part of the expanded immunization programme, which was broadened in 2015 to cover 12 potential endemic diseases.[68] Treatment for children under 5 years of age for simple and acute malaria has been provided free of charge since 31 December 2013. In 2015, 59 per cent (i.e., 145,645 out of 246,553) of children under 5 suffering from simple malaria were treated free of charge, as compared with 47.03 per cent (133,998 out of 284,861) in 2016. In the case of children under 5 years of age suffering from acute malaria, 51 per cent (109,862 out of 214,926) were treated free of charge in 2015, compared with 49.08 per cent (117,617 out of 239,615) in 2016. Mosquito nets continue to be distributed. In all, 71 per cent of households had at least one long-lasting insecticide-treated mosquito net for every two persons in 2015.[69]

47. As part of the implementation of the **2014–2017 National Strategic Plan to Combat HIV/AIDS (recommendation No. 151)**, new guidance was provided by the Minister of Public Health in May 2016.[70, 71]

48. In addition to awareness-raising activities at public events (**recommendation No. 154**),[72] HIV prevention efforts have included the distribution of condoms in both urban and rural areas, with 30,276,849 male condoms being distributed in 2016, as compared with

33,305,441 in 2015 and 38,002,917 in 2014, and 2,346,604 female condoms were distributed in 2016, as compared with 2,344,157 in 2015 and 2,469,464 in 2014.[73] In addition, 2,418,139 people were tested in the course of HIV/AIDS screening campaigns in 2016, compared with 723,096 in 2014.[74, 75]

49. In order to ensure the availability of treatment and address the challenges involved in offering treatment free of charge, treatment units and centres for people living with HIV/AIDS in both urban and rural areas have been decentralized;[76, 77] the number of such units and centres in the country's 189 health districts climbed from 164 in 2014 to 166 in 2015 and to 254 in 2016. In addition, the average cost of the viral load tests performed in the eight laboratories that were surveyed fell from CFAF 10,000 to CFAF 5,000 in 2016.[78, 79] Out of a total of 46,993 patients, 29,962 had an undetectable viral load, for a suppression rate of 63.75 per cent.

50. The number of people receiving treatment increased from 131,531 in 2013 to 145,038 in 2014, 168,431 in 2015 and 205,382 in 2016. In addition, the estimated HIV/AIDS prevalence rate of 4.08 per cent in 2014 decreased to 3.94 per cent in 2015 and to 3.82 per cent in 2016.[80, 81] To ensure a closer link between screening and treatment, the Test-and-Treat initiative was adopted in 2016.

51. The use of Option B+ for the **prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMCT) (recommendation No. 151)** began in 2014. In 2016, 75.7 per cent of the HIV-positive pregnant women who were identified were provided with antiretroviral drugs, as compared with 84 per cent in 2015.[82, 83, 84] With the support of UNAIDS, PMCT capacity-building for community outreach workers, voluntary testing and the referral of pregnant women from rural communities to PMCT prenatal consultation services have helped to optimize outreach efforts in rural areas, with generally satisfactory results. In 2014, 22,297 HIV-positive pregnant women out of a total of 31,112 received antiretroviral treatment, for a coverage rate of 53.5 per cent, versus 32.7 per cent in 2013. In 2015, 26,678 such women out of a total of 31,596 received antiretroviral treatment, raising the coverage rate to 84 per cent.[85]

52. In 2014, 10,718 out of 22,297 children born to HIV-positive mothers were placed on prophylactic antiretroviral treatment. In 2015, 12,811 children who had been exposed to HIV were placed on such treatment; 979 of those children tested positive for HIV, and 526 HIV-positive children were placed on curative antiretroviral treatment. In 2016, 14,734 children who had been exposed to HIV were placed on prophylactic antiretroviral treatment; 823 of them were diagnosed with HIV and 626 were placed on curative antiretroviral treatment.

53. In order to combat discrimination against persons living with HIV/AIDS, article 242 of the Penal Code now classifies discrimination based on medical status as a punishable offence. The community-based antiretroviral delivery strategy adopted in 2016 also addresses this issue.

54. As part of the fight against HIV in the workplace, the VCT *a* WORK initiative has conducted over 300 screening campaigns on formal- and informal-sector job sites in all 10 regions of the country. A total of 48,239 people (32,325 men and 15,914 women) were screened in 2014; 1,672 of those people tested positive for HIV, and 1,554 of them were referred to medical treatment facilities.[86] In 2015, 61,048 persons (37,345 men and 23,703 women) were screened; of the 1,206 who tested positive, 1,087 were referred to treatment facilities; no information was available on the other 119 (9.86 per cent).[87] In all, the VCT *a* WORK initiative has already made it possible to screen over 180,000 workers, and 4,200 of those who tested positive have been placed on treatment.

2. The right to work, freedom of association and equal treatment in employment (recommendations Nos. 140, 142, 145)

55. In the framework of the memorandum of understanding on the Decent Work Country Programme (DWCP) signed on 22 October 2014 between Cameroon and the International Labour Organization (ILO) for the period 2014–2017 (**recommendation No. 145**), a committee for consultation and follow-up to the social dialogue (**recommendation No. 140**) was established under Order No. 067/CAB/PM of 14 July 2014.[88] The review and

updating of the register of trade unions was begun in October 2015 so that an accurate list of professional organizations would be available.[87, 90] This process did not interfere with the deployment of workers' representatives, with 7,480 delegates of 11 trade union federations being elected on 1 March and 8 April 2016 around the country.[91]

56. As a result of ongoing reforms, social security coverage has been extended to the informal sector by means of a voluntary social insurance scheme, while the number of jobs rose from 224,712 in 2013 to 473,303 in 2017 thanks to an increase in decent employment opportunities. A special three-year youth employment plan was launched in 2017 which has provided funding for 38 pilot projects in such areas as agriculture, the digital economy, industry, and self-employment and innovation. To date, 70 per cent of the Decent Work Country Programme is being implemented. In order to maximize its results, it has been agreed that the programme will be extended until 2019.

57. The principles of wage equality for men and women and gender mainstreaming in the workplace continue to be upheld (**recommendation No. 142**).[92]

3. Right to education (recommendation Nos. 161–164)

58. The 2013–2020 Strategy Paper for the Education Sector was approved in 2013. The strategy is structured around three main areas: access and equity, quality and relevance, and management and governance.

59. As part of the effort to reduce disparities where they exist as a means of **boosting school enrolment rates**, emphasis is being placed on ensuring that education is completely free at the primary level by doing away with school fees.[93] Support for parents in need of assistance includes the provision of basic school textbooks and the **clustering of school infrastructure in both rural and urban areas (recommendation No. 161)**[94] **(annex 8)**. At the preschool level, there were 8,267 nursery schools in 2013/14, 9,175 in 2014/15 and 9,660 in 2015/16. The preschool teaching staff expanded from 10,210 in 2014/15 to 10,686 in 2015/16, while the number of pupils was estimated at 522,429 in 2014/15 and 555,810 in 2015/16, for a student-teacher ratio of around 20 to 1.[95] The gross preschool enrolment rate was 37.5 per cent in 2014/15 and the net preschool enrolment rate was 26.9 per cent.[96]

60. At the primary level, there were 18,135 schools in 2013/14, 19,136 in 2014/15 and 19,711 in 2015/16. The number of public primary school teachers increased from 60,357 in 2013/14, to 67,878 in 2014/15 and to 66,264 in 2015/16. The number of students was estimated at 4,136,912 in 2013/14, 4,369,988 in 2014/15 and 4,481,235 in 2015/16, for a student-teacher ratio of 51 to 1. The net school enrolment rate was 87.3 per cent in 2014/15.[97]

61. There were a total of 3,570 secondary schools in 2013/14.[98] The figure rose to 3,786 in 2014/15 and to 3,987 in 2015/16.[99, 100] The number of teachers serving the country's 2,237,015 registered secondary students climbed from 100,237 to 118,613 in 2015/16.[101] The gross enrolment rate increased from 56.56 per cent in the 2013/14 academic year to 59.54 per cent in 2015/16.[102, 103]

62. In higher education, the university system expanded as the eight State universities opened up new campuses and began to offer additional fields of study, while the number of private institutions of higher education climbed from 141 in 2013 to 185 in 2017. The number of students increased from 318,415 in 2013/14 to 450,000 in 2015/16; girls were estimated to make up 43.60 per cent of the student body in 2015/16. The number of professors increased from 4,081 in 2012/13 to 4,450 in 2015/16, for a student-teacher ratio of 102 to 1.[104]

63. Efforts to raise **the school enrolment rate for girls (recommendation No. 163)** have included the organization of awareness campaigns and the provision of incentives in the form of scholarships and instructional kits for girls, the provision of snacks and the establishment of school cafeterias in priority education zones, the construction of separate latrines and a range of measures for combating gender-based violence in schools and early or forced marriage.[105]

64. Strategies for improving the quality of education have focused on the provision of a quality basic education, capacity-building for teachers, the modification of curricula, the

promotion of national language learning and the implementation of school health programmes.

65. All these efforts have helped to raise the enrolment rate. The primary school completion rate was 79.7 per cent for boys for the academic year 2014/15 and 72.8 per cent for girls, while the primary-to-secondary education transition rate was 77.8 per cent for girls and 78 per cent for boys.[106] The net secondary school attendance rate was 55 per cent for boys and 50 per cent for girls. The gender parity index (GPI) rating was 0.91 at the primary level and 0.92 at the secondary level.

66. However, the 2016/17 school year has been subject to some disruptions in the North-West and South-West regions occasioned by the actions taken by a number of trade unions, including teachers' unions.

4. Social rights: combating poverty and improving the living conditions of the population (recommendations Nos. 143–146, 147 and 148)

67. In addition to the emergency plan mentioned earlier, other projects that have been developed include a social safety net project, a labour-intensive public works project as part of the Participatory National Development Programme (PNDP) and a second grass-roots poverty reduction subprogramme. Cooperation between Cameroon and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has made it possible to fund more than 35 projects in different regions of the country and to establish two counselling and guidance centres in Lagdo and Maga in the North and Far North regions.[107, 108]

68. The social safety net project is focused on combating poverty, vulnerability and exclusion. It includes the regular cash transfer programme targeting chronically poor households; a part of the labour-intensive public works project aimed at helping households overcome exogenous shocks (droughts and floods) by providing financing for small-scale community projects; and an emergency cash transfer programme to assist households to deal with the challenges posed by the influx of internally displaced persons triggered by the security situation in the Far North Region. This project covers the Far North, North, Adamaoua, East and North-West regions and the cities of Douala and Yaoundé. Between 2013 and June 2017, a total of CFAF 6,228,000,000 in transfers was provided to approximately 63,000 households.[109] This project is divided into two phases: a government-financed experimental phase (with CFAF 1,327,713,193 in funding) and an implementation phase funded by the World Bank through a project of the International Development Association (IDA) (with CFAF 25,000,000,000 in funding).[110, 111]

69. In order to uphold the right to an adequate standard of living (recommendation No. 148), access to a sufficient food supply is ensured by a second-generation agricultural sector whose development has been supported by 17 projects paid for out of the public investment budget. In addition, the State has improved distribution channels, processed the certification of new foodstuffs, provided for the direct distribution of food supplies to the population residing in areas at risk of food insecurity and continued with its promotional sales campaigns and initiatives to encourage the establishment of local markets for the sale of staples.[112, 113, 114]

70. The land tenure system in Cameroon (recommendation No. 83) is based on the principle of equal, non-discriminatory access to land.[115] The Government is working to combat harmful customs and cultural practices that restrict women's access to landownership.

71. Pending the completion of the cadastral and land reform process that is now under way, community awareness-raising sessions are being held that focus on the need to address these discriminatory customary practices.

E. Rights of specific groups

1. Women's rights (recommendations Nos. 39–45, 50–53 and 117–133)

72. In order to combat discrimination against women and to promote gender equality (**recommendations Nos. 39–45**), the National Gender Policy Paper[116] was adopted in 2014, followed by the multisectoral action plan for its implementation in 2016. In an effort to foster institutional ownership of gender issues, 12 gender committees[117] have been set up in various public bodies.[118] A multisectoral platform for actors engaged in combating violence, exploitation, abuse, discrimination, harmful cultural practices and child marriage has also been created.

73. The National Strategy to Combat Gender-based Violence, which was adopted in 2011, was updated in 2016. The Government has also conducted awareness-raising campaigns with the support of civil society in this connection.[119] The number of persons involved in these campaigns, including key stakeholders such as parliamentarians, traditional leaders and religious leaders, stood at 15,726 in 2015, 50,901 in 2016 and 62,953 in 2017.

74. The amendment of the Penal Code in 2016[120] served to expand the existing range of forms of violence against women that are classified as criminal offences.[121] Consequently, female genital mutilation[122], interference with organ growth[123] (including the practice of breast ironing), sexual harassment[124] and expulsion from the marital home[125] are now punishable offences. Moreover, a rapist or abductor who goes on to marry his or her victim is no longer exempt from criminal prosecution.[126] Radio spots are also broadcast on the new provisions in the Penal Code that protect the rights of women, children and the family.

75. The statistics on rape compiled by the courts in 2016 show that 109 women and 127 girls were identified as rape victims. This was reflected in the 344 official investigation reports sent to the different prosecutors' offices; 264 decisions were also handed down by the courts in cases dealing with this offence, for a total of 153 convictions.[127] With the support of civil society, the psychosocial care provided to victims has been broadened with the addition of call centres,[128] gender desks[129] and capacity-building activities for personnel in the referral chain.[130] Furthermore, a guide on comprehensive care for victims of gender-based violence was developed by the Government in 2016.

76. The implementation of the five-year plan of action for combating female genital mutilation, which was adopted in 2011 and reviewed in 2016, has continued through awareness-raising campaigns, which have reached more than 500,000 persons between 2014 and 2017. The holistic care provided to victims has been reinforced by strengthening the referral chain. Seventy former circumcisers were retrained and received support to help them take up new income-generating occupations. The setting up of local monitoring bodies[131] and cooperation platforms[132] has made it possible to involve communities and civil society organizations, respectively, in efforts to combat this harmful practice.

Early and forced marriage

77. Although the National Family Policy Paper is still being drafted, **efforts to combat early and forced marriages (recommendations Nos. 39, 50, 118, 119 and 132)** have been stepped up. Under the amended Penal Code, any person who gives away a person aged under 18 years in marriage is guilty of a punishable offence.[133] The African Union campaign to end child marriage was launched in Cameroon in November 2016. Families and communities have also been made aware of the importance of education, and a partnership has been formed with civil society.

78. Teaching materials for use in family education modules were distributed to 6,326 persons in 2016. In an effort to achieve domestic harmony, a national plan for the reduction of domestic violence was devised in 2016 that makes provision for support for couples and families as part of marital mediation or marriage counselling services.

79. Regarding the participation of women in public life[134] (**recommendations Nos. 48, 129 and 142**), as a result of the provision in the Electoral Code of 2012 that requires the application of a gender quota to electoral lists starting with the 2013 elections, women

accounted for 21 per cent of senators, 8.6 per cent of mayors and 30.59 per cent of parliamentarians, compared to 3 per cent and 13.9 per cent, respectively, in 2007. In 2017, 15.38 per cent of government officials were women. An advocacy tool known as the Public Administration Gender Ranking was launched in 2016 for use in assessing the progress made in increasing the representation of women in decision-making posts. It indicates that 16.76 per cent of director-level posts in the central government are held by women, while 83.24 per cent of the posts are occupied by men.

80. Regarding the economic empowerment of women, a study taking stock of the situation of women's entrepreneurship was conducted in 2016 to pave the way for the drafting of the National Policy for the Development of Women's Entrepreneurship. In addition, a programme to support women's entrepreneurship with CFAF 7,000,000,000 in funding[11] has been launched by the Government with the support of the Central African States Development Bank. The programme is intended to fund women's economic projects and includes a training-of-trainers and follow-up component.

81. Between 2013 and 2017, 22 centres for the advancement of women and the family and appropriate technology centres (**recommendation No. 136**) were built or refurbished, allowing around 60,000 people, most of them women, [12] to acquire skills in the areas of hospitality and catering, hairdressing, cosmetology, and information and communications technology. Moreover, with the support of private schools, more than 120,000 women have been trained in the use of information and communications technology as part of the first phase of this initiative.

2. Children's rights (recommendations Nos. 54–59 and 134–137)

82. Although the process of updating the Civil Code is still ongoing, **child protection (recommendations Nos. 54 and 59)** has remained a fundamental priority for the State. A national platform for the protection of children in Cameroon, including children in emergency situations, has been created with the primary objective of coordinating prevention, response and advocacy activities for children.[13] The National Child Protection Policy Paper was drafted in 2017.

83. Efforts to ensure **universal birth registration (recommendations Nos. 89, 90 and 91)** have continued. The process of establishing the National Civil Status Office was completed and 10 regional offices were opened in 2016.

84. Awareness-raising and training activities for personnel working in the area of birth registration have been duly conducted. A module on civil status has been included in the curricula of secondary schools and teacher training colleges. The 90 training sessions organized by the Ministry of Local Government and Decentralization in 74 localities throughout the country in 2016 served to build the capacity of 4,100 civil status officers and secretaries, or 67 per cent of the total staff. Approximately 700 other persons, including village leaders, health workers and employees of the Ministry of Justice, also benefited from these training sessions. The media have also contributed to this endeavour by publishing related information. Awareness-raising campaigns on birth registration have been organized in all 10 regions of the country, with particular emphasis being placed on remote villages. The mobilization of parliamentarians, community leaders and traditional leaders has been identified as a strategy for sustaining awareness-raising efforts. The provision of procedural support has also been identified as a strategy for ensuring that the general public and particularly the most vulnerable population groups have access to civil status documentation.

85. Most of these measures have been adopted as part of the Civil Registration Reform Programme in Cameroon.[14]

86. The digitization of civil status records and the consolidation of the related infrastructure require substantial funding and continue to pose a challenge.[15] In order to overcome this challenge, the Strategic Civil Status Reform Plan in Cameroon for 2018–2022, which has estimated implementation costs of CFAF 69,164,000,000,[16] was adopted on 15 June 2017. The Plan addresses the unrealized objectives of the Civil Registration Reform Programme.

87. Regarding the **protection of children from violence (recommendation No. 136)**, article 350 of the Penal Code increases the applicable penalties in cases of violence against children.[41] The obstruction of visitation rights[42] or the right to an education[43] have also been classified as criminal offences. The offences of **smuggling and trafficking** have also been included in the Code.[44] The increase in capacity-building initiatives for law enforcement officials has been reflected in the prosecution of trafficking and smuggling cases (**annex 9**).

88. The **number of child victims of trafficking (recommendation No. 135) (annex 10)**.

89. Regarding **child labour (recommendation No. 137)**, the National Committee to Combat Child Labour was set up in 2014 and the National Action Plan for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour was adopted in 2017. As was the case with past strategies, prevention and protection are at the centre of actions to combat this problem. Thanks to better prevention through education, school enrolment indicators have improved.[45] Campaigns to prevent the exploitation of children have been conducted by both State and non-State actors.[46] A manual on adoption procedures was finalized in 2013.

90. **The effort to address the situation of street children** is still a cause for concern. Mixed-gender mobile brigades tasked with taking preventive and supportive action[47] were set up on a pilot basis in Douala and Yaoundé. Of the 717 street children identified by these brigades between 2013 and 2016, 410 were taken off the streets and either returned to their families or enrolled in support and assistance programmes put in place with the assistance of the National Office for Civic Participation in Development,[48] the Programme to Support the Rehabilitation and Occupational Reintegration of Vulnerable Persons and the National Employment Fund. In 2016, the Fund invested around CFAF 56,000,000[49] in microprojects run by street children.

91. A strategic plan for the care of orphans and **vulnerable children (recommendation No. 135)** was drawn up in December 2010, along with guidance on their care. A project entitled Key Interventions to Develop Systems and Services for Orphans and Vulnerable Children is currently being implemented.[50] The State is caring for 475 orphans of soldiers who died on the front lines of the fight against Boko Haram.

3. Rights of vulnerable groups and rural populations (recommendations Nos. 166–168)

92. Cameroon has continued to implement its policy for the integration of **persons with disabilities** at the strategic and operational levels. The National Policy Paper on the Protection and Promotion of Persons with Disabilities in Cameroon and its related Action Plan for 2017–2021 have been updated (**recommendation No. 166**). Structural measures have been taken to ensure the availability of inclusive education[51] and to promote the empowerment and social and occupational integration of persons with disabilities. Between 2005 and 2015, 58 persons with a visual impairment received training from the Computer Training Centre that was adapted to their needs, while 205 other persons living with a disability received vocational training in the use of information and communications technology.

93. Pursuant to the national solidarity policy that has been developed on the basis of the Growth and Employment Strategy Paper, the policy for the integration of Pygmies, Mbororos and other vulnerable groups is being implemented through programmes and projects tailored to their needs in the areas of education, access to civic rights, health, vocational training and agriculture. As part of the Development Plan for the Pygmy Peoples, which is being implemented under the National Programme for Participatory Development, 2,805 children have been issued birth certificates. In addition, an agreement has been signed between the parties responsible for implementing the National Programme for Participatory Development and the Diocese of Eséka to guarantee Pygmy children a primary and secondary education. The adoption of strategies and tools to adapt educational approaches to the culture and way of life of indigenous peoples has helped to improve school enrolment indicators (**annex 11**).

94. Regarding the participation of indigenous peoples in the management of public affairs, it should be noted that a member of the Mbororo community was elected to the top

post in Ngaoui Commune in Mbéré Department in the 2013 municipal elections. Four members of the Mbororo community were elected deputy mayors and several more were elected municipal councillors in the governments of other communes of the country, as follows: 30 in Adamaoua Region, 9 in the East Region, 48 in the North-West Region and 8 in the West Region. As at April 2017, around 200 members of the Mbororo community, including 50 women,[32] were employed in the civil service.

95. An interministerial committee tasked with monitoring the implementation of programmes and projects involving indigenous peoples was established in 2013 to coordinate components of those initiatives designed for their benefit.

96. Regarding access to civic rights for rural populations (**recommendations Nos. 167 and 168**), the issuance of national identity cards has been facilitated by the opening of 265 police stations[33] in rural areas and by the introduction of 50 mobile registration units that can also issue identity cards.

97. Regarding landownership, article 9 of Decree No. 2005/481 of 16 December 2005, which lays down the conditions for obtaining land titles, authorizes traditional communities and their members to directly register any portion of the national territory that they occupy or use. As a result, 1,226 land titles were issued to such communities in 2013.

98. Efforts to ensure access to justice have included the continuation of mobile court hearings in areas where there are no established courts to speak of.[34]

F. Cross-cutting issues: arbitrary detention, improvement of conditions of detention and eradication of torture in prisons (recommendations Nos. 100–105)

99. The Constitution protects all persons from torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, as well as from arbitrary arrest and detention. The Code of Criminal Procedure lays down the guarantees pertaining to deprivation of liberty. In order to ensure the enforcement of these provisions, regular training sessions are organized for law enforcement officers. As part of the implementation of the National Action Plan for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, the development of a permanent capacity-building programme for personnel in the criminal justice system that will cover the Code of Criminal Procedure, among other subjects, is being finalized. In accordance with article 237 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, a compensation commission to deal with cases of abusive police custody or detention was set up by an order issued on 16 February 2016 by the first President of the Supreme Court; the appointment of its members was also announced in that order.

Improvement of detention conditions

100. The actual number of prisoners as compared with prison capacity was as follows: 25,800 versus 16,995 in 2013, 25,300 versus 17,815 in 2014, 28,120 versus 17,815 in 2015, 29,341 versus 17,915 in 2016 and 29,989 versus 17,915 in 2017 (**annex 12**).

101. In order to reduce prison overcrowding, greater emphasis has been placed on: the introduction of alternatives to imprisonment (arts. 18-1, 26 and 26-1 of the Penal Code); the effort to avoid prolonged periods of pretrial detention; and the construction of eight new prisons since 2013 and the renovation of existing ones. This has brought the total number of prisons to 88, 79 of which were operational in 2016.

102. In addition, these facilities have been equipped with 18 generators, 12 prison transport vehicles and 8 minibuses. Prison sleeping and kitchen facilities have been improved, wells have been built and prisons have been connected to the water supply distribution network, all of which has brought about an improvement in hygiene and sanitation conditions (**annex 13**).

103. To improve the **health status of prisoners**, the number of health workers has been increased from 196 in 2013 to 262 in 2017 and includes 23 doctors, 56 nurses, 146 medical

assistants and 147 health-care technicians; funding for this purpose amounted to CFAF 157,740,000[155] in 2013 and CFAF 150,640,000[156] in 2017 (**annex 14**).

104. The budget for **prisoners' meals**[157] was raised from CFAF 2,030,800,000[158] in 2013 to CFAF 3,070,000,000[159] in 2017. The average daily amount allocated per prisoner was CFAF 263[160] in 2014, CFAF 318[161] in 2015 and CFAF 290[162] in 2017 (**annex 15**).

Preventing and combating torture (recommendation No. 30) in prison and other settings

105. The decision has been taken to designate the National Committee on Human Rights and Freedoms as the national torture prevention mechanism in places of deprivation of liberty.

106. Building the capacity of prison staff, monitoring and the imposition of sanctions remain at the centre of the fight against torture in prison settings. Between 2013 and 2015, the Committee conducted 144 visits to places of detention throughout the country: 15 in 2013, 15 in 2014, 18 in 2015, 59 in 2016 and 37 in 2017. In addition, NGO representatives have conducted visits to places of detention of their own choosing. Between 2014 and 2015, the International Committee of the Red Cross visited a number of places of detention in the far northern, eastern and central regions of the country. During those visits, its representatives met with 5,500 prisoners and followed up on the situation of 216 individuals.

107. The persons responsible for any cases of violence reported to the authorities will or have already been punished, as every year the Inspectorate-General and Regional Representatives of the Prison Service conduct regular visits to prisons to monitor the conditions pertaining to their specific areas of competence.

II. Cooperation and overview of progress and challenges

A. International cooperation and cooperation with civil society (recommendations Nos. 72–82 and 170)

108. Cameroon has been steadfast in its cooperation with international and regional mechanisms for the promotion of human rights. The majority of the reports due to treaty bodies have been submitted or are being finalized. The country has duly responded to the communications received from the treaty bodies and special procedures, to which a standing invitation had also been extended. The action taken to give effect to their recommendations is subject to regular monitoring by the interministerial committee assigned to this task within the Office of the Prime Minister. Interim reports are also submitted to the treaty bodies upon request.

109. In 2013, a briefing was held with bilateral and multilateral partners to seek their assistance in giving effect to the recommendations made following the country's universal periodic review.

110. Pursuant to the Growth and Employment Strategy Paper, cooperation with civil society organizations is now an integral part of the activities of the relevant institutions.[163] The Government is in the process of setting up a platform for cooperation with civil society organizations in the area of human rights. Since 2015, the Ministry for Property, Land Registration and Land Affairs has been a member of the national platform on the national land strategy set up by the Cameroonian Network of Human Rights Organizations.

B. Overview of progress, best practices, challenges and constraints

111. During the period 2013–2017, the vision set forth in the Growth and Employment Strategy Paper for the greater involvement of civil society in public policy management was reaffirmed, and an inclusive process was thus set in motion in preparation for the adoption of the National Action Plan for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights.

More effective mainstreaming of human rights issues into public policies remains dependent, however, on the introduction of oversight, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and on greater ownership of human rights principles by the various stakeholders.

112. The realization of human rights in Cameroon is a work in progress, as security and economic constraints still limit their enforcement in certain areas. Since 2014, the fight against the terrorist group known as Boko Haram in the Far North Region of the country, coupled with the prevailing social and political situation in certain neighbouring countries, has spurred an influx of refugees and internally displaced persons. In October 2017, there were around 236,000 internally displaced persons and 332,000 refugees scattered throughout the East, Adamaoua and Far North Regions of Cameroon.

113. The social crisis in the North-West and South-West Regions, which was triggered in late 2016 by the mobilization of a number of teachers' and lawyers' unions, has also interfered with the enforcement of certain human rights.

114. The exercise by the State of its responsibility to provide protection and to strike a balance between security and freedom is a constant challenge on account of advances in information and communications technology.

115. Dialogue, the obligation to preserve the integrity of the national territory, its people and their property, as well as to promote conciliation, have shaped the response to the aforementioned social crisis. If the crisis is to be resolved, all persons must show good will in working to live together more harmoniously. To this end, in addition to the steps taken to address the demands made by these unions, the institutional framework has been enhanced by the establishment of the National Commission for the Promotion of Bilingualism and Multiculturalism (annex 16).

III. Expectations in terms of capacity-building, requests for technical assistance and support received

116. In addition to the expectations already expressed during the previous review concerning capacity-building for persons working in the field of human rights and the protection of the rights of prisoners, increased support in the fight against terrorism and a more equal sharing of the burden of caring for refugees and managing internally displaced populations are being requested, as is increased support for national efforts to consolidate social harmony.

117. Support in respect of climate change adaptation policies is also desired.

List of annexes

Annex 1	Information on hourly credits and on the modules taught at the National Police College, Gendarmerie Schools and Training Centres Command, the National School of Prison Administration and the National School of Administration and Judicial Studies.
Annex 2	Capacity-building activities for lawyers as part of the *Barreau-Gouvernance-Etat de droit* [Bar-Governance-Rule of Law] project in 2016.
Annex 3	Disciplinary proceedings instituted against 84 police officers between 2013 and 2016 for violations of various human rights, including violations involving acts of violence, assault and murder.
Annex 4	Table showing the State assistance provided to private press outlets between 2013 and 2016.
Annex 5	Statistical overview of the cases examined between 2013 and 2016 by the National Communications Council, along with details on the persons who referred the cases and the sanctions imposed.
Annex 6	Status of some of the judicial proceedings that have been instituted against journalists.
Annex 7	Table showing the distribution of hospitals in 2014.
Annex 8	Indicators of rural preschool and primary school enrolment for the school years 2013/14 to 2015/16.
Annex 9	A sampling of court decisions handed down against traffickers.
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Annex 12	Table on the prison population between December 2016 and March 2017.
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Annex 14	Table on the resources allocated to the prison health sector between 2013 and 2017.
Annex 15	Funding for meals for prisoners between 2013 and 2017.
Annex 16	Decree No. 2017/013 of 23 January 2017 on the establishment, organization and functions of the National Commission for the Promotion of Bilingualism and Multiculturalism.

Notes

[1] Elles concernaient la peine de mort, le Statut de Rome de la Cour Pénale Internationale (CPI) et la Convention de 1961 sur la Réduction des cas d'Apatridie. Dans le premier cas, le Cameroun est resté un pays abolitionniste de fait. Dans le second cas, le pays a, conformément aux résolutions de l'Union Africaine, maintenu sa coopération technique avec la CPI dans le cadre d'activités de renforcement de capacités et d'entraide judiciaire. Dans le troisième cas, les réflexions sont en cours.

[2] Placée sous la supervision du Premier Ministre, Chef du Gouvernement et présidée par le Secrétaire Général des Services du Premier Ministre, la Plateforme comprend les Ministres chargés de l'économie, des finances, du travail et de la sécurité sociale, de l'emploi, des relations extérieures et le Délégué Général à la Sûreté Nationale.

[3] La Plateforme est chargée d'évaluer le niveau de mise en œuvre des conventions liées à la question des travailleurs migrants, de proposer les modalités d'implémentation du Programme conjoint de l'Union Africaine sur la Migration de la Main d'œuvre, le Développement et l'Intégration régionale et de coordonner les travaux préparatoires en vue de la tenue au Cameroun du Sommet des Ministres de la Sous-Région de la Communauté Economique des Etats de l'Afrique Centrale en charge des questions de migration de travail.

[4] Instruments de ratification déposés le 29 juillet 2016.

[7] Instruments de ratification déposés le 24 mai 2017.
[8] Instruments de ratification déposés le 24 mai 2017.
[9] Instruments de ratification déposés le 24 mai 2017.
[10] Instruments de ratification déposés le 24 mai 2017.
[11] Il s'agit notamment de la Convention sur l'élimination de toutes les formes de discrimination à l'égard des femmes, du Protocole à la Charte Africaine des Droits de l'Homme et des Peuples, relatif aux droits de la femme en Afrique (Protocole de Maputo) ou encore de la Convention des Nations Unies relative aux droits de l'enfant, la Convention des Nations Unies contre la corruption et le Protocole visant à prévenir, réprimer et punir la traite des personnes, en particulier des femmes et des enfants, additionnel à la Convention des Nations Unies contre la criminalité transnationale organisée.
[12] Ce document et d'autres en matière des Droits de l'Homme sont disponibles sur le site web du Ministère de la Justice à l'adresse www.minjustice.gov.cm et sur le site web des Services du Premier Ministre à l'adresse *www.spm.gov.cm*.
[13] La CNDHL comprend 30 membres statutaires, est dotée d'un secrétariat permanent, de 08 antennes opérationnelles sur les 10 créées dans les différentes Régions du pays et d'un effectif de 107 membres.
[14] En 2012, la CNDHL a reçu une dotation budgétaire de 1 100 000 000 FCFA (soit 1 679 389, 31euros) soit 400 000 000 FCFA (soit 610 687, 02 euros) pour l'investissement et 700 000 000 FCFA (soit 1 068 702, 29 euros) au titre du budget de fonctionnement. Depuis 2013, l'enveloppe du budget de fonctionnement est croissante. Cette enveloppe qui était de 720 000 000 FCFA (soit 1 099 236, 64 euros) en 2013 est passée à 756 000 000 FCFA (soit 1 154 198, 47 euros) en 2016. Le montant affecté à l'investissement quant à lui a connu une augmentation de 100 000 000 FCFA (soit 152 671, 76 euros) au cours de la même période.
[15] La liste des diverses activités menées par la CNDHL de 2010 à 2016 peut être consultée dans les rapports d'activités de cette institution publiés sur son site web *www.cndhl.cm*.
[16] Depuis 2014, quatre Séminaires sur les Droits de l'Homme ont été organisés à l'intention des Magistrats : le premier a eu lieu à Kribi, du 23 au 24 janvier 2014 et a réuni 30 participants issus des Cours d'Appel du Centre, du Sud, du Sud-ouest et du Littoral ; le second a eu lieu du 08 au 10 avril 2015 à Bamenda au profit de 30 participants sélectionnés dans les ressorts des Cours d'Appel de l'Ouest et du Nord-Ouest, le troisième, du 09 au 13 mai 2016 à Garoua avec 40 participants des Cours d'Appel de l'Adamaoua, de l'Extrême-Nord et du Nord, le quatrième s'est tenu à Douala du 28 au 30 août 2017au profit de 35 participants issus des Cours d'Appel du Littoral et du Sud-Ouest.
[17] Financé par l'Union Européenne.
[18] En 2016, ont bénéficié de ces formations 680 Avocats, 25 Magistrats, 05 juristes du Ministère des Domaines, du Cadastre et des Affaires Foncières, 42 membres des partis politiques et des OSC. En 2017, la Commission DH du Barreau a formé 205 Avocats, 25 Magistrats, 106 Parlementaires et 150 Eco-gardes.
[19] La signature de 02 Conventions de partenariat, l'un avec le Groupement Inter-patronal du Cameroun (novembre 2014) et l'autre avec l'Agence de Régulation des Marchés Publics (juillet 2015) et de 03 Accords de partenariat avec les institutions internationales, tels *Business Coalition Against Corruption* le 15 juillet 2015, le Service Central de Prévention de la Corruption de France le 13 décembre 2013 renouvelé en 2017, et l'Autorité de Contrôle Administratif de l'Egypte le 27 octobre 2016.
[20] Les Cadres de la CONAC bénéficient depuis 2012 d'une formation annuelle dispensée à l'Ecole Nationale de Magistrature de Paris. En Juillet 2014, 02 personnels de la CONAC ont été formés lors de la 2ème Session du séminaire de l'Association internationale des institutions de lutte contre la corruption ; 06 personnels de la CONAC ont bénéficié de la formation organisée par le *Commonwealth Africa Anti-Corruption Centre* de Gaborone d'août 2015 à Septembre 2016 en matière d'éthique et d'intégrité professionnelle, du 31 octobre au 7 novembre 2015 et du 7 au 19 novembre 2015 en leadership et management, du 28 novembre 2016 au 2 décembre 2016 sur la gestion des pièces à conviction et les produits du crime.
[21] Du 03 au 04 août 2016, puis en mai 2017, des Séminaires de renforcement des capacités ont été organisés à l'intention des Cellules de Lutte contre la Corruption des Départements ministériels, des Etablissements publics, de la Société civile (regroupée au sein de la Coalition Nationale de Lutte contre la Corruption) et des Autorités religieuses. Au total, le personnel d'environ 50 Administrations Publiques et près de 30 Administrations de Mission et de Grands Projets de développement a été formé dans le cadre des initiatives à résultat rapide par la CONAC courant 2013–2017. La CONAC forme chaque année, au niveau régional, environ 20 personnels administratifs et responsables régionaux dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre des Plans d'Action Régionaux de lutte contre la corruption. En 2017, les responsables régionaux et départementaux de la CONAC ont été sensibilisés aux dispositions du CP relatives à la lutte contre la corruption.
[22] La CONAC a organisé un séminaire de formation aux méthodes de lutte contre la corruption dans le secteur privé tenu le 9 avril 2014 sur l'éthique et la lutte contre la corruption dans les multinationales et les entreprises nationales au profit de la société civile, le secteur privé, les médias, les entrepreneurs

et les autorités religieuses.

[31] Un Séminaire de formation des Magistrats en Droits de l'Homme a été organisé du 20 au 23 février 2017 et un Cours de formation des formateurs du 5 au 7 juin 2017.

[32] S'agissant des sanctions disciplinaires administrées aux Gendarmes, voir les Rapports du Ministère de la Justice sur l'état des Droits de l'Homme au Cameroun en 2013 (§51), 2014 (§40 et 80) et 2015 (§70).

[33] Pour les Sanctions judiciaires, voir les Rapports du Ministère de la Justice sur l'état des Droits de l'Homme au Cameroun en 2013 (§56), 2014 (§82) et 2015 (§79).

[34] Soit 412 213,74 euros.

[35] Soit 370 992,37 euros.

[36] Soit 381 679,39 euros.

[37] Suivant Arrêté n° 001/MINCOM du 18 mai 2015.

[38] Voir Décret n° 92/313/PM du 24 septembre 1992 portant Code de déontologie des Journalistes.

[39] Les thématiques étaient relatives à la responsabilité du journaliste en période électorale, à la prise en compte des Droits de l'Homme dans le cadre du *reporting* en période électorale, à l'activité judiciaire, aux pratiques en matière de diplomatie et de relations internationales, aux mariages d'enfants, à la gestion de l'information en temps de guerre et aux violences à l'égard des femmes.

[40] Il s'agissait d'un appel urgent conjoint sur la crise sociale dans les Régions du Nord-Ouest et du Sud-Ouest relatif au jugement d'un civil par un tribunal militaire d'une part, arrestation et détention illégale d'autre part.

[41] La suspension de l'internet s'est opérée le 17 janvier 2017 et le rétablissement s'est fait le 20 avril 2017.

[42] Elle a eu lieu du 18 au 21 juillet 2016 sous le thème : "Autorité administrative, mise en œuvre du Plan d'Urgence Triennal, gouvernance locale et l'Etat de droit", les questions abordées ont porté notamment sur l'application par les Autorités administratives de la Loi sur la liberté des réunions et des manifestations publiques.

[43] Par exemple le cas du Réseau des Défenseurs des Droits Humains en Afrique Centrale pour lequel les investigations menées n'ont pas permis d'établir les faits décriés.

[44] Soit 1 412 213 740,46 euros.

[45] Soit 45 801 526,72 euros.

[46] Soit 90 366 873,95 euros.

[47] Soit 29 497 772,18 euros.

[48] Soit 1 274 748, 09 euros.

[49] La Camerounaise des Eaux.

[50] Plan d'Urgence Triennal pour l'Accélération de la Croissance et de l'Emploi. Avec ce Plan, 900 forages ont été construits dans 09 Régions du pays et 19 mini-adductions d'eau Potable dans la Région du Nord-Ouest.

[51] *Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey 2014*.

[52] A cet égard, ont déjà été réalisés : l'architecture de couverture de santé universelle en octobre 2016 et le paquet de soins y relatif en mai 2017. Sont envisagés, le Plan de financement de mise en œuvre et le texte de loi sur la couverture de santé universelle.

[53] Elle a été remplacée par le Document de Stratégie Sectorielle de Santé 2016-2027 adopté en 2017.

[54] Il s'agit notamment du Financement basé sur les Résultats, des kits obstétricaux et du chèque santé.

[55] **Directives n° 30195/D/MINSANTE/SG du 31 mars 2016 relatives à l'accueil, l'orientation et la prise en charge des patients dans les formations sanitaires publiques**.

[56] C'est un document de plaidoyer pour les besoins de recrutement dans le Secteur Santé (sages-femmes, médecins généralistes et médecins spécialistes).

[57] Il s'agit du recyclage des intervenants de la chaîne de lutte contre l'onchocercose en 2015.

[58] Soit 358 778,63 euros.

[59] Soit 39 Districts de Santé sur 191 fonctionnels.

[60] Soit 144 Districts de Santé sur 189 fonctionnels.

[61] Pour plus de précisions, voir les textes ci-après : le Décret n° 2016/6447/PM du 13 décembre 2016 fixant les modalités d'attribution des primes calculées à partir des services payés à certains personnels médicaux et paramédicaux travaillant dans des formations sanitaires publiques ; le Décret n 2017/080 du 6 mars 2017 accordant des primes aux personnels médicaux et paramédicaux de l'Etat relevant du Code du Travail ; et l'Arrêté n° 0561/MINSANTE/CAB du 16 février 2017 fixant les modalités de prise en charge des soins et des frais médicaux des maladies non imputables au service des personnels des Corps de la Santé publique.

[62] Le Cameroun a reçu en 2014 et 2016, 2 Prix d'Excellence décernés par la Banque Mondiale pour la mise en œuvre dudit mécanisme.

[63] Soit 76 335,88 euros.

[64] Soit 221 374,05 euros.

[65] Soit 70 000 FCFA (soit 106,87 euros) pour les médecins, 50 000 FCFA (soit 76,34 euros) pour les

infirmiers diplômés d'Etat et 30 000 FCFA (soit 45,80 euros) pour les Aides-soignantes par mois comme primes de fidélité.

[69] Par Arrêté n° 095/CAB/PM du 11 novembre 2013.

[70] Ce Programme a pour objectif la mise à échelle des interventions à haut impact sur la santé de la mère, du nouveau-né et de l'enfant.

[71] Outre le projet susmentionné, le *Projet d'appui pour accélérer le Progrès en Santé Maternelle, Néonatale et Infantile au Cameroun*, élaboré en 2013 conjointement par le Gouvernement et 6 agences du Système des Nations Unies faisant partie de l'effort 1144 +, a été mis en place. Etalé sur une période de 30 mois (juillet 2013-décembre 2015), ce Projet a permis la sensibilisation et la formation de 200 chefs traditionnels et leaders communautaires sur l'auto-évaluation et la mobilisation de la communauté pour accroître la demande des services de santé de la reproduction, de la santé maternelle, néonatale et infantile et le soutien à 200 structures communautaires. Bien plus, 150 Organisations à Base Communautaire/Associations féminines ont été contractualisées pour la sensibilisation des communautés à l'utilisation des services de santé maternelle en 2016.

[72] Réduire de 50% la prévalence des grossesses précoces et des IST/VIH chez les adolescents et les jeunes à l'horizon 2020 ; réduire les décès du nouveau-né de 31 à 20 pour 1000 NV entre 2010 et 2020, soit une réduction de 6,1% par an ; réduire de 122 à 80 pour 1000 NV les décès infanto-juvéniles, soit une réduction de 7% par an entre 2014 et 2020, entre autres.

[73] Rapport annuel du Comité National de Lutte contre le Sida (CNLS), p. 21 à 22.

[74] Expérimenté depuis 2011 dans les Régions de l'Adamaoua, du Nord et de l'Extrême-Nord, la stratégie de pré-positionnement des kits obstétricaux a été étendue dans les autres Régions. Le Programme *Chèque-santé*, appuyé par la France et l'Allemagne, a été lancé officiellement le 02 juin 2015, à l'Hôpital Régional de Ngaoundéré. C'est un mécanisme de prépaiement en vue du suivi des femmes pendant toute la période de grossesse, l'accouchement et 6 semaines après l'accouchement.

[75] La formation continue en santé de reproduction des 5 846 personnels de santé est répartie ainsi qu'il suit : 1 538 (en 2012), 1 679 (en 2013) et 2 629 (en 2014).

[76] Voir Rapport Annuel de performance du MINSANTE 2016.

[77] Voir Enquête par Grappes à Indicateurs Multiples (MICS).

[78] Les enquêtes sur la prévalence contraceptive se font tous les 04 ans. Une enquête est en cours couvrant la période allant de 2015 à 2018.

[79] La clinique est ouverte tous les mercredis de 13h à 17h et donne aux jeunes âgés entre 10 et 19 ans la possibilité de consulter un médecin sur les problèmes de santé. Certains des problèmes abordés sont le VIH/Sida, la contraception, la prise en charge des grossesses précoces, les soins aux bébés et comment gérer les cas de viol.

[80] Voir Rapport du Ministère de la Justice sur l'état des Droits de l'Homme au Cameroun en 2016, §383.

[81] La couverture vaccinale nationale en Penta 3 est passée de 77,84% (soit 580 781 enfants sur 746 095 attendus) en 2014 à 79% (soit 680 350 enfants sur 861 203 attendus) en 2015 et à 84% en 2016. La couverture du vaccin antipoliomyélitique étant de 83% tandis que celle de la rougeole était de 78% en 2016.

[82] Voir Rapport du Comité Interministériel d'Evaluation des Programmes 2017.

[83] Les nouvelles directives s'accordent avec l'objectif 90-90-90 de l'ONUSIDA: Une Cible Ambitieuse de Traitement pour Aider à Mettre Fin à l'Epidémie du Sida. Selon ce plan de traitement, à l'horizon 2020, 90% de toutes les personnes vivant avec le VIH connaîtront leur statut sérologique, 90% de toutes les personnes dépistées séropositives recevront un traitement anti rétroviral durable et 90% de toutes les personnes recevant un traitement antirétroviral auront une charge virale supprimée. Par conséquent, ces directives englobent des questions telles que le dépistage systématique du VIH chez toute personne effectuant une consultation dans une structure sanitaire, le dépistage rapide du VIH, le déploiement du personnel pédiatrique psychosocial et la mise en œuvre de l'approche « dépistage-traitement ». Parmi les autres mesures, figurent les examens de suivi biologique à prix subventionné, le plan d'enrôlement des laboratoires pour la réalisation de l'examen de la charge virale et la création de nouvelles unités de prise en charge.

[84] Voir à cet effet la Décision n° 1019/MINSANTE/CAB/CNLS/GTC/SP du 24 mai 2016 et les Lettres circulaires du Ministre de la Santé du 26 mai 2016 sur la prise en charge des personnes vivant avec le VIH, sur le Déploiement des accompagnateurs psychosociaux pédiatriques, sur le plan d'enrôlement des laboratoires pour la réalisation de l'examen de la charge virale.

[85] Tels que la Semaine Camerounaise de lutte contre le SIDA, la Journée mondiale de lutte contre le SIDA, les Jeux Universitaires, la Journée Internationale de la Femme et la Course de l'Espoir. Au cours de la période 2012-2016, 15 174 causeries éducatives et 61 055 entretiens personnels ont eu lieu. Ceux-ci ont eu un impact sur 114 537 personnes, dont 76 668 femmes.

[86] Rapport CNLS 2016, p. 4 ; Rapport CNLS 2015, p. 13 et Rapport CNLS 2014, p. 17.

[87] Rapport CNLS 2016, p. 5.

[88] Rapport CNLS 2014, p. 19.

[89] Appuyé par ses partenaires, le Gouvernement a pris des mesures afin de remédier à la rupture de

stocks, d'où l'acquisition des ARV par l'ONUSIDA et la subvention de 5 000 000 000 FCFA (7 633 587,79 euros) du Chef de l'Etat en 2014 au Comité National de Lutte contre le Sida (CNLS) pour l'acquisition d'ARV. Un logiciel a été installé pour une gestion rationnelle des stocks d'antirétroviraux (ARV) au niveau des régions en 2014 dans le but d'améliorer leur disponibilité. De plus, les soins de la tuberculose et de l'hépatite ont été intégrés à l'ensemble des soins relatifs au VIH.

[73] Par Décision n°0003/MINSANTE/CAB/CNLS/GTC/SP du 04 janvier 2016, d'autres unités de prise en charge ont été créées.

[74] Soit 15,27 euros.

[75] Soit 7,63 euros.

[76] Source : Rapport CNLS 2016, p. 12.

[77] Source : CNLS, Rapport sur les projections et les estimations sur le VIH au Cameroun, 2017, p. 11.

[78] Un Plan d'Accélération de la Thérapie ARV au Cameroun 2016-2018 a été adopté, qui recommande la mise sous traitement de la mère dès dépistage positif.

[79] Rapport CNLS 2016, p. 13.

[80] Rapport CNLS 2016, p. 13.

[81] Rapport CNLS 2014, p. 34.

[82] Rapport CNLS 2014, p. 33.

[83] Rapport CNLS 2015, p. 21.

[84] Le Comité de Pilotage tripartite a été mis sur pied suivant Décision n° 00341/D/MINTSS/DINCTI/CCT/CEA1 du 07 novembre 2014. Placé sous l'autorité du Ministre du Travail et de la Sécurité Sociale, en charge de veiller à la mise en œuvre effective des mesures décidées par le Gouvernement dans le cadre du dialogue social. A ce titre, le Comité de concertation et de suivi du dialogue social est chargé notamment :
De favoriser les rapports entre les différents partenaires du dialogue social en vue de prévenir les conflits sociaux de toute nature ;
De recueillir, de discuter, d'examiner et d'apprécier les revendications des organisations professionnelles aux fins d'y trouver des solutions négociées ;
De proposer avec diligence des solutions conservatoires aux mouvements de grève ;
De favoriser et de susciter la concertation entre le Gouvernement et les partenaires sociaux sur toutes les questions relatives au climat social ;
D'émettre des avis permettant d'anticiper sur des situations de crise sociale ;
De suivre et de veiller à la mise en œuvre effective des mesures approuvées par le Gouvernement favorables à la restauration de la paix sociale.

[85] A cette date, le nombre de syndicats était de 586.

[86] Cet outil est utile dans l'optique d'une meilleure structuration du cadre du dialogue social. Il s'agit d'assurer une contribution effective et efficience de ces organisations à la garantie des intérêts des acteurs sociaux. (Consolider la capacité de négociation des syndicats dans le cadre du dialogue tripartite)

[87] Arrêté n° 2016/0101/MINTSS/SG du 11 juillet 2016 portant constatation du classement national des confédérations syndicales. En 2017, l'on comptait 12 confédérations de travailleurs et 08 confédérations d'employeurs.

[88] L'égalité salariale est une réalité, le Cameroun ayant internalisé par succession d'Etat la Convention n° 100 sur l'égalité de rémunération et la Convention n° 111 sur la non-discrimination à l'emploi.

[89] La mise en œuvre de l'option de gratuité rencontre quelques difficultés que l'Etat s'attèle à surmonter avec l'appui des partenaires.

[90] Lancée à l'occasion de la rentrée 2015-2016, elle a permis la distribution de 269 350 manuels de mathématiques et de langues, puis 795 196 cahiers aux élèves des classes de la SIL dans le sous-système francophone, et de *Class one* dans le sous-système anglophone, ainsi que 25 632 guides pédagogiques pour les enseignants.

[91] Le ratio était de 1/20,8 en 2014/2015 et 1/20, 6 en 2015/2016 soit une moyenne de 1/20,7.

[96] Le taux brut de préscolarisation désigne la proportion de la population en âge scolaire par rapport à la population globale ; le taux net de scolarisation désigne la proportion d'enfants effectivement scolarisée par rapport à la proportion d'enfants en âge scolaire.

[97] Annuaire statistique du MINEDUB 2014–2015.

[98] Soit 2459 pour le Public et 1003 pour le Privé.

[99] Soit 2589 pour le Public et 1197 pour le Privé.

[100] Soit 2685 pour le Public et 1302 pour le Privé.

[101] Soit 64 151 pour le Public et 36 086 pour le Privé.

[102] Soit 51,72% pour les filles et 61,4% pour les garçons.

[103] Soit 54,69% pour les filles et 64,39% pour les garçons.

[104] Le ratio standard est de 1 enseignant pour 70 étudiants.

[105] Avec l'appui de partenaires tels l'UNESCO et la France.

[106] Selon les résultats de l'Enquête à grappes à indicateurs multiples (MICS5) de 2014 publié en juillet

2015

[107] Le SPRPB-2 vise la réduction de la pauvreté en milieu rural par la structuration de l'économie locale au profit des couches les plus vulnérables. Avant démarré ses activités en 2013, le SPRPB-2 s'étale sur une période de 5 ans (2013- 2017) et intervient dans des domaines comme l'agriculture, l'élevage et l'artisanat. Des financements ont été mis à la disposition des organisations locales bénéficiaires à travers le mécanisme de *revolving funds*. Ainsi, 2 établissements de microfinance ont été sélectionnés pour abriter les lignes de crédits devant servir à financer ces organisations.

[108] Il s'agit des Régions de l'Adamaoua, de l'Extrême-Nord, du Nord, du Littoral, de l'Est, de l'Ouest et du Nord-Ouest, et 8 Micro-projets sont en attente de financement dans les Régions de l'Est, de l'Extrême-Nord, du Nord et du Sud.

[109] Soit 2 027 043, 04 euros.

[110] Soit 38 167 938, 93 euros.

[111] Soit 9 508 396, 95 euros.

[112] Du 1er janvier 2016 au 5 août 2017, 33 infrastructures marchandes ont été construites ou sont en cours d'achèvement par le MINCOMMERCE dans certaines Communes du pays. Aussi, on peut relever 30 marchés périodiques aménagés dans les Régions du Centre, du Sud, de l'Est, de l'Ouest, du Nord-Ouest et du Sud-Ouest parmi lesquels 25 livrés et 5 autres réalisés à hauteur de 85%. 2 magasins de stockage livrés à Oveng et à Boumnyebel et le marché transfrontalier livré à Doumo depuis août 2016.

[113] C'est pourquoi une Commission de Gestion des Urgences de Sécurité alimentaire a été créée le 26 février 2015.

[114] A travers la Mission de Régulation et d'Approvisionnement des Produits de grande consommation et les structures du Ministère du Commerce.

[115] En 2014, 2 606 titres fonciers ont été délivrés au profit des femmes, 2 637 en 2015 et 1 935 en 2016.

[116] Les axes de la PNG sont : La promotion de l'accès équitable des filles et des garçons, des femmes et des hommes à l'éducation, à la formation et à l'information ; L'amélioration de l'accès des femmes aux services de santé, notamment en matière de santé de la reproduction ; La promotion de l'égalité des chances et d'opportunités entre les femmes et les hommes dans les domaines économiques et de l'emploi ; La promotion d'un environnement socio-culturel favorable au respect des droits de la femme ; Le renforcement de la participation et de la représentativité des femmes dans la vie publique et la prise de décision ; Le renforcement du cadre institutionnel de la promotion du Genre.

[117] Le Comité Genre s'inscrit dans la volonté de renforcer la prise en compte du Genre de façon formelle et institutionnelle au sein des différentes organisations dépassant ainsi l'idée du Point Focal Genre (personne individuelle) qui pourrait avoir de la difficulté à influencer significativement des pratiques.

[118] Dont 10 dans les Ministères, 1 au sein du FEICOM et 1 au sein de l'Université de Yaoundé II (Soa).

[119] Ainsi, du 29 février au 02 mars 2016, l'ACAFEJ a organisé à Akom II dans la Région du Sud, un séminaire de formation, d'information et de sensibilisation sur le thème «Les droits de la femme, la lutte contre les violences basées sur le genre et le rôle de l'homme pour l'autonomisation des femmes». Ce séminaire a vu la participation d'une cinquantaine de personnes.

[120] Le Code Pénal a été adopté suivant la Loi n° 2016/007 du 12 juillet 2016.

[121] A l'instar du viol (article 296), du meurtre (article 275), des blessures (articles 277, 278, 279, 280, 281), de l'assassinat (article 276), de la traite et du trafic des personnes (article 342-1).

[122] Article 277-1 du CP.

[123] Article 358-1 du CP.

[124] Article 277-2 du CP.

[125] Article 302-1 du CP.

[126] Article 297 du CP relatif au Mariage subséquent entre l'auteur du viol et sa victime, article 352 du CP pour l'enlèvement.

[127] Rapports du Ministère de la Justice sur l'état des Droits de l'Homme au Cameroun en 2016, § 976.

[128] Des centres d'accueil, d'écoute et de prise en charge des victimes de violence faites aux femmes. Il en existe 18. Le numéro du Call Center de Douala 1er est le suivant 233 42 46 68. Ainsi, 481 appels (en 2016) et 140 (de janvier à septembre 2017) signalant des cas de violences ont fait l'objet de suivi.

[129] Cellules de prise en charge des femmes victimes de violence créées au sein des unités de police dans les zones humanitaires. Elles sont situées dans les Régions de l'Est, de l'Adamaoua et de l'Extrême-Nord.

[130] Entre 2015 et 2017, 400 Personnels de Police ont été formés sur la protection des femmes et des enfants contre les violences basées sur le genre en contexte humanitaire.

[131] Il s'agit de 92 Comités locaux de surveillance et de dénonciation créés dans les zones foyers. Ils sont chargés de mener des actions de proximité à travers les Brigades créées à cet effet et des activités de sensibilisation des Autorités Traditionnelles.

[132] A titre d'illustration, le 03 septembre 2013 avec le Conseil une plateforme de collaboration des Imams et Dignitaires Musulmans du Cameroun a été mise en place. Cette structure a adopté, en février de la même année, une importante Déclaration d'engagement marquant sa détermination à travailler main dans la main avec le Gouvernement pour éradiquer l'excision et toutes les autres

pratiques socioculturelles préjudiciables à la santé et au bien-être des femmes. Des partenariats ont été noués dans le même esprit avec d'autres organisations de la Société civile dont le Centre International pour la Promotion de la Création (CIPCRE), l'Association Camerounaise des Femmes Juristes (ACAFEJ), l'Association de Lutte contre les Violences faites aux femmes (ALVF), l'Association des femmes et Filles de l'Adamaoua (AFEADA), l'Association Inter-Africaine de Lutte contre les Pratiques Néfastes sur la Santé de la Femme et de l'Enfant (CIAF-Cameroun) pour ne citer que celles-là.

[131] Voir en ce sens l'article 356 du CP. Depuis 2012, le Cameroun célèbre la Journée Internationale de la fille, et le thème de l'édition 2017 portait sur la lutte contre les mariages d'enfants : Progrès vers les objectifs de Développement Durable.

[132] En 2017, sur un total de 298 partis politiques, on compte 12 femmes Présidentes ou Secrétaires Générales et assimilées.

[133] Soit 10 687 022,96 euros.

[134] Si la cible des CPFF est prioritairement féminine, elle accueille aussi d'autres personnes.

[135] Décision n° 2016/0098/D/MINAS/SG/DPSE/SDPDE du 20 octobre 2016.

[136] Le coût de ce Programme est évalué à la somme de 17 800 000 000 FCFA (soit 27 175 572, 52 euros) financé en partie par la France. D'autres partenaires accompagnent l'Etat. Par exemple, dans le cadre du Programme de coopération Cameroun-UNICEF, le BUNEC bénéficie de l'appui de cette Agence pour la mise en œuvre des activités-pilotes du Projet d'enregistrement universel des naissances en Afrique mené dans les Arrondissements de Mokolo, de Betaré Oya et de Ngoura.

[137] Il s'agit notamment : du faible taux d'enregistrement des naissances ; des faiblesses dans l'appropriation et l'application des textes par les acteurs ; d'une sensibilisation insuffisante des populations (insuffisance de l'information, de l'éducation et de la communication) ; de l'insuffisance quantitative et qualitative du personnel de l'état civil ; de la disponibilité relative des intrants (registres officiels, équipements de bureau et logistique) ; de l'utilisation des registres non officiels ; des coûts élevés des actes alors que la législation prévoit la gratuité ; de l'éloignement des centres d'état civil des populations ; de l'insuffisance de contrôle des services de l'état civil par la tutelle technique et les services judiciaires avec, comme conséquence, le développement de la fraude documentaire ; de la tenue approximative des archives de l'état civil.

[138] Soit 105 593 893, 13 euros.

[139] Ainsi, en cas de meurtre, de blessures graves, de mutilations génitales, d'atteinte à la croissance d'un organe, de torture, de coups mortels, les peines prévues sont la peine de mort et l'emprisonnement à vie. En cas de coups avec blessures graves et blessures simples, les peines prévues sont doublées.

[140] Article 355-1 du CP.

[141] Article 355-2 du CP.

[142] Article 342-1 du CP.

[143] Voir supra, recommandations 161–164.

[144] En juin 2014, la Journée mondiale de lutte contre le travail des enfants a été célébrée sous le thème : « Etendre la protection sociale : combattre le travail des enfants ». En août 2014, une Conférence de presse a été organisée à Yaoundé par le Ministre de la Promotion de la Femme et de la Famille en vue de sensibiliser les parents et les familles sur les dangers auxquels sont exposés les enfants exerçant les activités commerciales le long des rues et dans les marchés.

[145] Ces brigades sont chargées de poursuivre des actions de médiation avec les enfants de la rue, en vue de leur retrait, leur retour et leur maintien en famille. Leurs interventions ont été structurées autour du renforcement des capacités des travailleurs sociaux, de l'identification et de la socialisation des enfants de la rue.

[146] Une Convention a été signée entre cette structure et le MINAS le 05 juin 2013.

[147] Soit 85 496,18 euros.

[148] Lancé le 12 novembre 2014, le Projet est mené avec l'appui de l'Agence Américaine de Développement (USAID) et Catholic Relief Services — (CRS) dans le cadre d'un accord signé le 13 juin 2014. Il vise, d'ici 2019, à apporter des appuis divers à 70 000 OEV supplémentaires, dans sept communes urbaines et péri-urbaines dans les villes de Yaoundé, Douala et Bamenda. Ce projet permettra également de renforcer la capacité de 14 000 ménages, de former 60 agents de santé communautaires, 20 travailleurs sociaux, 75 personnels des OSC, 135 fonctionnaires de première ligne ainsi que 57 du niveau régional pour créer un modèle efficace de prise en charge holistique et d'amélioration du continuum de soins à apporter aux OEV.

[149] La prise en compte de la problématique du handicap dans le Document de Stratégie du Secteur de l'Education et de la Formation (2013–2020) en est une illustration. Dans le cadre du développement de l'éducation inclusive à travers la formation initiale des formateurs des écoles pour une meilleure connaissance des types de handicap et des modalités de leur encadrement, des modules sur le handicap ont été intégrés dans les programmes des Ecoles Normales des Instituteurs de l'Enseignement Général suivant la Décision n° 495/13/MINESEC/CAB du 30 août 2013 du Ministre des Enseignements Secondaires et dans la formation continue des enseignants. Ainsi, des Inspecteurs

pédagogiques nationaux ont bénéficié à Yaoundé d'une formation sur l'éducation inclusive les 09 et 10 août 2016. Bien plus, au cours des examens officiels, des mesures spéciales sont prises pour faciliter l'accessibilité des personnes handicapées aux édifices et aux épreuves. L'imprégnation de l'approche inclusive a permis d'avoir des résultats. Ainsi, au cours de l'année scolaire 2014-2015, 4 083 élèves handicapés ont été admis dans des établissements publics, représentant ainsi 0,19% des 2 108 279 élèves de l'Enseignement général et technique public.

[152] Soit 01 personnel en service à la Présidence de la République du Cameroun ; 04 Cadres Administratifs puis 01 Chargé de mission aux Services du Premier Ministre ; 04 personnels en service au Ministère des Mines ; personnels au MINEPIA ; 01 Préfet en exercice suivi de 03 autres formes et en attentes de promotion ainsi qu'un Sous-Préfet dans le Commandement du territoire ; 01 Magistrat ; 01 Cadre Administratif au MINAC ; 20 Enseignants au MINEDUB et 01 au MINESEC ; 01 Médecin ; 01 Journaliste à la *Cameroon Radio and Television* ; 01 Trésorier municipal ; 03 Chefs Service au MINAS ; 06 Gendarmes, 2 Policiers ; 10 Militaires ; 02 cadres au Sénat.

[153] Décret n° 2012/551 du 20 novembre 2012 ; Décret 2012/549 du 20 novembre 2012 portant création des Unités dans les Délégations Régionales de la Sûreté nationale.

[154] Cette option tient compte de l'équilibre entre les moyens disponibles et le volume du contentieux qui est inégalement réparti sur le territoire.

[155] Soit 240 824,43 euros.

[156] Soit 229 984,73 euros.

[157] La Prison Centrale de Buéa a développé des activités agricoles pour renforcer l'alimentation des détenus.

[158] Soit 3 100 458,02 euros.

[159] Soit 4 687 022,90 euros.

[160] Soit 0, 40 euros.

[161] Soit 0,49 euros.

[162] Soit 0,44 euros.

[163] Il s'agit par exemple du suivi participatif de l'exécution du Budget d'investissement public, du tripartisme dans le secteur du travail et de la sécurité sociale, etc.